ment.

### Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—S:15—The White Heather.

AMERICAN THEATRE—S:15—Lily of Killarney.

BLIOU THEATRE—S:15—The Swell Miss Fitswell.

BROADWAY THEATRE—S:15—The Highwayman.

CASINO—S:10—The Telephone Girl.

DALLY S THEATRE—S:15—Merry Wives of Windsor.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cincentration.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Conquerors
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:20—Shore
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Royal Roy GARDEN THEATRE-S.20-Shole Acres.
GARRICK THEATRE-S.20-The Little Minister.
GARRICK THEATRE-S.20-The Little Minister.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S.15-Richard III.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S.15-The French Maid.
HOVITS THEATRE-S.30-A New-Yorker.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S.15-Hans Huckebein; or,
N.9.2 NO. 9.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S.20—Countess Valeska.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—S—Charmion—Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE—S:15—The Princess and the But-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sportsmen's Exhibition MANHATTAN THEATRE-8:15—The Ballet Girl.
MENDELSSOHN HALL-8:15—Wetgler Orchestral Con-

PASTOR'S-12:20 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PLEASURE PALACE-1:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S-9 a m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2-S.—Builesque.
WALLACK'S THEATRE-2-S.—Builesque.
WALLACK'S THEATRE-2-S.—The Grif from Paris.
WEERER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL S-Burlesque. Posses Caté. 14TH STREET PHEATRE-8:15-An Irish Gentleman.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price G. SELLEW No. 111 Fulton-et

Carl H. Schultz's Pure and Correct mineral

# New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- More anti-Dreyfus demonstrations were made in Parls, and a number of students were wounded. — The French and Russian Ministers have protested against Eng-Russian Ministers have protested against Diand's conditions in the Chinese loan proposal.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a public speech that England would go to war, if necessary, to maintain her commercial rights in China.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a motion shelving the Dreyfus discussion.

Thirty-two men were killed and wounded in a burning wine in Propositor Sileste. ine in Prussian Silesia.

mine in Prussian Silesia.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: The Lodge bill in restriction of immigration was passed by a vote of 45 to 28; Mr. Wolcott made a speech reviewing his recent trip to Europe in behalf of international bimetallism; Mr. Hanna took the oath of office as Senator. —— House: Three District of Columbia bills were passed, and the Army Appropriation bill was considered.

DOMESTIC —President Dole of Hawaii ar-

billi were passed, and the Army Appropriation billi was considered.

DOMESTIC.—President Dole of Hawaii arrived at San Francisco, and will start for Washington in three or four days. —— Information received in Washington indicated that quiet prevalled in Havana. —— Postmaster-General Gary and the Department officials are trying to find some way of averting the proposed reduction of mail facilities in the large cities. —— Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild appeared as witnesses before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. —— A reduction of from 5 to 12 per cent in wages caused strikes in many of the New-England cotton mills. —— The New-York Legislature reassembled; two Cuban belligerency resolutions were introduced in the Assembly, Assemblyman Weeks presented a resolution for the investigation of the canal question. —— Controller Roberts shows that 

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission recommended that the Manhattan Elevated Company should be invited to make early application for extensions. — Wertheimer Brothers, glove importers, at Nos 610-614 Broadway, and with a place at Johnstown, N. Y., falled with llabilities of about \$800,000. — Macy & Pendleton, stockbrokers at No. 45 Broadway, who held memberships in most of the Exchanges, made an assignment, with liabilities over \$100,000. — Chauncey M. Depew was elected and installed as president of the Republican Chair. — P. Bradlee Strong, son of the exv should be invited to make early applicaand installed as president of the Republication.

P. Bradlee Strong, son of the exMayor, was elected a captain in the 69th Regiment.

John Herman Matthews, an exranchman, murdered his wife and two children
and then shot himself, in an insane frenzy, in
their rooms behind his greeny store in Colum-proposed reduction in the the proposed reduction in the number of postal deliveries. — Mrs. William Astor gave a large tall at her home in Fifth-ave. — The operatesson at the Metropolitan was opened with a orilliant audience to hear "La Traviata." —— Stocks were strong and higher.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with increasing cloudiness; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 31%.

## MR. KAULIA'S ARGUMENT.

By no means the least convincing arguments in favor of annexation of Hawaii are furnished by those who are ostensibly opposing that measure. The utterances of Mr. Kaulia, the chairman of the delegation of anti-annexationists now in Washington, furnish a striking case in point. He says he and his comrades do not want annexation. They want continued independence. But when asked about the strength of Hawaii and the possibility of its standing alone and defending its independence against the advances and aggressions of other countries he says frankly it is not able to do that. Hawaii must have the continued protection of the United States or it cannot maintain its independence. And he adds: "If we cannot have "that and our independence, why, of course, we "say annexation to the United States rather

"than control by any other country." Now, that is just the point all along insisted upon by the advocates of annexation. The Hawalian Islands are unable to maintain their independence without the protection of this coun-That, indeed, has been the case for the last fifty years. All parties in Hawaii seem agreed upon it. But one party, unofficial and self-constituted, wants to keep on with the show of independence under American protection, a system that has been full of difficulties for both parties and has resulted in the extinction of the bulk of the native population of the islands. The other party, the authoritative Government of the islands, which even the anti-annexationists declare to be a good Government and one which they would be satisfied to keep in power, wants to annex the islands cutright to the United States, and thus at once relieve this country of the embarrassments of the anomalous protectorate system and secure for Hawaii the advantages which are to be had only in belonging to the United States.

nexation in this country that, as Mr. Kaulia says, annexation is to be preferred to control of the islands by any other Power. But, they ask, why should things not go on as they are? For fifty years we have been warning all other nations to keep their hands off, and have done so effectively. Why not continue that system? There are many reasons. One is that such a protectorate is an anomaly to our form of government. The gentlemen who urge it are afraid

be unconstitutional; but is there the slightest Constitutional warrant for such a protectorate as they propose? Again, the system has not worked well. It has led this country into numerous controversies and dangers, and there is every reason to believe that such troubles would increase in at least equal ratio with the increase of commercial interests in the Pacific. Moreover, the only authoritative body in the islands of which this Government can take cognizance expressly declares it does not wish that system to continue. There is, finally, the universal and insuperable objection to a separation of responsibility from power such as this protectorate system involves. If the United States is to be responsible for Hawaiian affairs it ought to have power over them. If it is to be held accountable for the welfare of the Islands it ought to have authority over them.

No, the present system cannot be indefinitely continued. Every day makes it more difficult and more unsuitable. It has never worked entirely well, and it has now become all but unworkable. The Government of the United States does not want it. The Government of Hawali does not want it. The governments of all other Powers having interests there dislike it. It has outlived all the usefulness it ever had and has reached the time when it is logically and justly to be abandoned in favor of its logical and just successor. A representative American statesman said a few years ago of the Hawaiian Islands: "If they drift from their "independent station it must be toward identi-"fication with the American system." A conspicuous Hawalian statesman says to-day: "If 'we cannot have independence under American "protection, why, of course, we want annexa-Well, the islands have drifted from their independent station. They can no longer have, according to the flat of their own Government, independence under American protection. From the American and from the Hawailan point of view, therefore, there is nothing left but annexation.

### THE SALVATION BOOTHS.

Now that William Booth and his son Ballington, after protracted negotiations conducted through their plenipotentiaries, have had an interview and separated without either breaking the peace or plecing the break, we hope that they will for a time efface themselves as far as possible. The witnesses in whose presence father and son finally consented to meet are presumably prepared to refute any misrepresentations which may emanate from overzealous partisans of either, and no good reason therefore appears why the principals should not give their entire time to the task of saving souls. each according to his own ideas of the methods and discipline best adapted to that supreme end. It must be admitted that such a course of conduct would subject them to a severe strain; but they ought at least to attempt it, remembering what they have caused countless others to endure in recent years by their incessant strife. It is natural that they should suppose the wholcountry to be waiting in breathless suspense for the result of the elder Booth's visit, if, as seems to be the fact, each honestly deems himself the most important individual now living in the world. But in the interest of truth and religion we must assure them that such supremacy really belongs to neither.

How much good the Salvation Army was do ing before the Booths began their open quarrel there is no means of calculating. Our strong impression has been that the total was large But it is impossible to suppose that the exhibi tion of evil passions and colossal vanity which has been going on during the last two years has not done an immense amount of harm. It has been a constant betrayal, under the eyes of those most likely to be unfortunately influenced thereby, of the cause to which these spectacular professors of the Gospel of Christ are ostensibly devoted. A long period of pure and peace ful effort to raise the fallen, strengthen the weak, succor the affileted and evangelize the world will not more than repair that injury An absurd amount of publicity has been be stowed upon the Booths at their solicitation by the newspapers. The best return that they can now make is to take themselves personally out it. Beyond that they are credibly reported to may be for a time fewer machines remaining of observation, concentrating upon a disinter ested employment of the forces under their commands the energy which they have been dissipating in public clamor against one an

It is proper to say before taking leave of this unpleasant subject that from the moment of their separation the father has appeared to the people of this country a considerably more obtectionable person than the son. The original feeling was that the latter had good reason for distrusting a leadership which appeared to hold American ways, proclivities and institutions in contempt, and if he had been content with justifying his action to the American people by a simple record of good works instead of trying to make them a party to the quarrel he might have had their undivided sympathy. As it is, the strongest desire of all sensible persons with reference to the whole Booth family is that its bickering, or, at the least, the noise thereof, should cease. The Irish judge delivered a valuable sentence in sufficiently lucid terms when he said to the boisterous culprit: "I want noth-"ing from you but ellence, and mighty little of "that."

other.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY DOOMED.

We do not quite make out whether the Platt-Quigg organ has already put Harvard University on its Index Expurgatorius or is only holding out to that venerable institution of learning its threat to do so unless it mends its ways and ceases to listen to the utterances of Reformers who go about saying things at variance with the Platt-Quigg view of currrent questions. It seems that the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, of | Maryland, who is pretty widely known as one of the leading advocates of Civil Service Reform, delivered an address on "Bosses and Rings" at Cambridge last week, and that President Ellot introduced him as "one of Harvard's "graduates, who from his twenty years' public 'service is best fitted to speak to Harvard grad-"uates upon the duties of citizenship." In view of the fact-of which President Ellot can hard ly plead ignorance-that Mr. Bonaparte's position upon the burning question whether governments should be administered in the interest of all the people or only of the machine politicians who divide the spolls is diametrically opposite to that of Platt and Quigg, it is not strange that the organ felt called upon to administer a stinging rebuke to President Eliot and Harvard University. This it did in yesterday's issue in an article of great severity, entitled "Faugh!" This is a word which expresses disgust, contempt or abhorrence-in this case, doubtless, all three-and when the full force of it, with an intelligent appreciation of the source from which it emanates, begins to be realized. we have no doubt that it will create a profound feeling of anxiety not only in the mind of President Eliot, but throughout what is called on the campus the undergraduate world. It is also It is agreed by most of the opponents of anlikely to thrill preparatory schools throughout the country, and possibly bring about a change in textbooks.

But President Ellot's introduction was not the only thing to give offence. For what did tensively corrupt. Bonaparte do after being introduced but up and say-the organ calls it "this profound and characteristically insulting Mugwump deliver-"ance"-"In this country the whole end and existence of parties is to gain the offices." Upon

Mugwump conception." And it adds in a sometle was fought in 1896, and not even the Mugwumps snarled about "Plattism" in that campaign. "Plattien" had been defeated at St. while the honest and patriotic masses of the of private business to relations with the Govern-Republican party were engrossed in the fight for principle Platt and his co-workers were managing, manouvring and intriguing for the control of the Legislature for his and their special behoof. And they got it and elected Platt Senator. Then "Plattism" blossomed out and filled the State with its noisome odors, and the "snarl about 'Plattism'" began. And as "Plattism" defeated the party in the city and State, the "snarl" against it is likely to be kept

Nor do we quite understand why "The New-York Sun" should get so hot about Mr. Bonaparte's "insulting deliverance" concerning the end and existence of parties. We do not agree with him that it is "only to gain the offices" but why should "The Sun" take exceptions to it? Nothing is more notorious in connection with that paper than its utter lack of political principle and its bold and shameless avowal that the end and aim of all the parties to which it has attached or tried to attach itself has been to gain the offices. That was why it went flipflopping round for years from one party to another, not because it believed that the candl dates whom it supported had any political principle, but because they wanted the offices, and for reasons of its own "The Sun" wanted to help them get them. Everybody knows this who knows anything about "The Sun's" record. Why, then, make a fuss because a Reformer like Mr. Bonaparte tells the Harvard graduates in terms what "The Sun" itself has been not only preaching but exemplifying in practice these many years? As "The Sun" very ably and pointedly remarks, "Faugh!"

To return, however, to the original proposi tion. We do not guite make out whether the organ has as yet positively made up its mind to include Harvard University, President Eliot and Mr. Bonaparte in its list of things to be immediately eliminated and destroyed, or by pointing the finger of scorn and saying "Faugh." at them it means merely to leave them slowly and gradually to wither and decay. It is only a question of time, to be sure; but we take oceasion, meanwhile, to offer our sympathy and commiseration to the entire group. We are all in the same boat-the Union League Club, the Manhattan Club, all the Republican newspapers and two-thirds of the Republican party. Platt and Quigg and the organ have determined to throw us all overboard. Then, we presume, the three will make sail for Juan Fernandez. There they can have it all their own way-"Master." Unit" and organ-grinder.

## THE SPANISH MENACE.

The Spanish menace is against Spain herself. There is and there probably will be no wer between the United States and Spain. Every day makes such a catastrophe more improbable. Every outbreak in Havana against the Governor-General makes it more improbable. In stead of making danger of war, the rioting and other occurrences of last week removed such danger from the field of practical consideration. Nevertheless, it is not amiss to point out that the malcontents at Havana-and at Madrid and throughout the Peninsula, too-are playing a perflous game. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact. They are agitating against the granting of autonomy to Cuba, even the imperfect autonomy of the present system, and are menacing the Government which granted be conspiring against the dynasty which gives would be the outcome of their campaign if it should be carried further and to success.

They cannot hope thus to subdue Cuba. Their preconcilable policy, administered by Weyler himself, backed by united Spain, utterly and ignominiously failed in that attempt after two years of unrelenting trial. Its chances of success would now be hopelessly less if renewed with the backing not of a united but of a faccould not do. Nor can the malcontents hope to wreak vengeance upon the United States for such a contest would be sufficiently marked prostrated in all her interests it would be both pitiable and grotesque.

What then? They may harass Marshal Blanco, but in so doing they will simply be giving the greatest possible aid and comfort to destroy what order there is in Cuba, and assall what American interests still exist there. but in so doing they will merely drive the two States governments, closer together, and perhaps make necessary an intervention of the latter to which the former would not object. They may even upset the Alfonsist dynasty and put the Carlist in its place, but that would be to make of Spain itself a wreck no statecraft the only possible ends, toward which they are insurgents, nor against the United States, but against Spain herself.

## A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

It is to be hoped that the cynics who scoff at honesty in politics as an "tridescent dream," and who abuse all persons who object to making public office a private snap as traitors, Mugwumps, factionists and members of the "better element," will epjoy to the full the evidence of "American spirit" and manly independence of the leading strings of unpractical clergymen and effeminate school tenchers shown to exist in the country by the present proceedings of the War and Navy departments. The Government spent a vast amount of money in building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a drydock, the proper construction of which was essential to the safety of warships and to the proper defence of the land. It turns out that the Government has been cheated and that the drydock is a useless fraud. The War Department intrusted supervision of a great public work on the Southern coast to a trained officer of high repute, and it is now about to try him by court-martial on charges of fraud involving \$3,000,000. It would be unjust to assume him to be guilty, but there is every reason to believe that in some stage of the work in question somebody has been ex-

So we see the two Government arms charged with guarding the very life of the Nation suffering from the contagion of public dishonesty. This knowledge will come as a shock to the great body of American people, who have long this "insulting deliverance" the organ descants | been accustomed to think of the men trained annexation without immediate Statehood would in great form and with its usual vigor, though from youth to serve under the Stars and Stripes

for some unexplained reason it refrains from | as free from every taint of jobbery. Nor do sarcastic allusions to Mr. Bonaparte's famous we think that view is wrong in general. The kinsman, who not quite a hundred years ago Army and Navy officers are for the most part was engaged in reforming the civil service of | honorable, incorruptible, patriotic men. They several European States. These will no doubt have been disciplined to respect themselves and come later if Mr. Charles Bonaparte keeps on their country. Nevertheless, disappointing and differing publicly with Platt and Quigg. "A po- even disheartening as may be the realization litical conception." says the organ, "is beyond that our provision for defence is not always trustworthy, it is neither surprising for unnatwhat disconnected and irrelevant way: "When | ural that such should be the case. It would be "the battle is for the supremacy in the Empire | surprising and unnatural if we could year after "State of the St. Louis or Chicago platform | year have canal jobs, and Capitol jobs, and "they snarl about 'Plattism.'" -There seems to salary grabs, and contract "rake-offs," and pavebe a little historical inaccuracy here. That bat- ment scandals, and police blackmail, and corporation assessments, and sale of law through a boss's political clearing-house, without having some persons in the Army and Navy conclude Louis in the nomination of McKinley. But that only a "silly" would apply the moral code

> Why should any officer sent to work in New-York think it disgraceful to deal with contractors to the harm of the Government when he sees in the representative of New-York in that Government a man who is "Master of the State" because he is adroit at levying contributions on corporations and in using the Legislature to pay for the same? Why should he think it necessary to be honest when he sees that "Master of the State" giving this city to a notorious gang of corruptionists for no reason but to prevent its being ruled by some honest men? Why should he not think honesty played out when he hears the lenders of the Republican organization here denouncing everybody who objects to lying and stealing as methods of party management?

Party politics cannot be corrupt without the Government becoming corrupt. Dishonest contracting cannot be confined to a city. A civil service recruited for the sake of politicians rather than for the sake of the Government work will demoralize the military service. Naticral, like individual, character is a whole. It punot be corrupt concerning one set of actions and highly moral concerning another. If we permit stealing among politicians we may as well reconcile ourselves to stealing in the Army and Navy. And one is no worse than the other. True, its bad effects may appear in a more striking calamity, as when a badly equipped army is unable to fight, but a people who are tolerant enough to let dishonesty flourish until it attacks even the highly disciplined military officer have no reason to expect anything else

### LIGHT FOR INQUIRERS.

Sincere and yearning desire for enlightenment should always be encouraged, and when even the most benighted seek information which may tend to remove their darkness, who can refusthem? So when the Democratic press seriously prays for explanation of a smaller increase in manufactured exports during the later than during the early months of 1897, the clearinghouse and railway returns supply an answer which almost every schoolboy can understand. If the railroads are doing more business and earning more money, and buying more equipment and material of every kind-the Pennsyl vania road 100,000 tons of rails last week, for instance, while the Illinois Steel Company is said to have booked and to have carried over from the old year a greater volume of orders for rails than ever before in its history-it is obvious that the home demand must occupy a great part of the capacity of American works. and must, indeed, overtax that capacity in some lines, so that they have less time or occasion to seek employment in satisfying a distant and less profitable foreign demand. So, when clearinghouse payments show a volume of domestic business ranging from 25 to 50 per cent larger than a year ago, it is obvious that the American people have more money to spend and are spending more in satisfying all sorts of wants, so that there is less surplus of many products left for shipment to distant countries.

When an American of fair intelligence learns from the newspapers and dispatches that the agricultural implement works have been crowded to an unusual degree by the domestic demand, it does not tax his power of ratiocination very severely to reach the conclusion that there to be shipped to other countries. employed within the last few months who were not employed a year ago, and that a far greater number have had their wages increased, either by change of rates or by an increase of 50 per cent more or less in employment, he is able to infer without much straining of mind that many thousand men and women, boys and girls, who have longed for bicycles, but have been unable to buy them, have quickly employed part of tion-rent and distracted, nation. A part of Spain | their increased earnings in satisfying that want, cannot hope to do what the whole of Spain and that in consequence the shops have for a given month one or two thousand fewer cycles to spare for export. The same reasoning apwhat they falsely imagine its injuries to the | plies to many branches of business, for the in-Spanish cause. The disparity of strength in crease in domestic demand was so sudden, especially while dealers throughout the country were Spain united and prosperous. With Spain | were replenishing stocks unexpectedly depleted, in the threes of revolution or civil war and that the capacity of works was in many cases strained to the utmost, and hundreds have worked night and day much of the time since July.

More enduring cause of shrinkage in manufactured exports would come into operation 'f Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia. They may | the domestic demand should permanently .t. the power of works now in existence so famat prices of their products should be me-dally advanced. That has not been the effect as yet objects of their hatred, the Spanish and United | in the forms of manufacture to which the Free Traders call attention. Cotton goods are not dearer, but cheaper, than they were a year ago. and so are steel ralls, and wire, and nearly all products of iron and steel, agricultural implements, bicycles and most forms of machinlose Cuba beyond all hope of recovery, and to ery; copper and its products, refined petroleum, brick, lime and paper are all cheaper than could hope to rehabilitate. Those are the ends, a year ago. If manufactured products are to be rendered more costly by the greatly expandpressing. The menace is not against the Cuban | ing domestic demand, the time has not yet been reached when the works realize a want of capacity to meet that demand, and, as a rule, they have not yet advanced prices, even in many cases where such advance will be proper and will doubtless come when the extent and permanence of the home demand have been more clearly manifested.

It is the complaint of the Free Traders that exports of manufactured products were a million smaller in November than in September. though in both months larger than a year ago. So small a change need not have been considered seriously, in view of the fact that the domestic demand for manufactured products was greater by several hundred millions in either month than in 1896. The value of manufactured products according to the census seven years ago was close to \$10,000,000,000, and in many branches is known to have increased more than 20 per cent since. If it is about \$1,000,-000,000 a month, the clearing-house returns indicate that in December it was something like \$286,000,000 greater than in the same month last year. It is not absolutely alarming if in consequence of such a demand manufactured exports have fallen off as much as \$1,000,000 compared with last September, and under the circumstances the temporary loss can be faced with some equanimity.

"Mr. Loud is not the Congress of the United States by some 90 Senators and 356 Repre-'sentatives," which leads us to remark that if Mr. Loud has any idea of casting the votes of these 446 legislators as a unit he ought to be restrained. Even Quigg himself never ventured to cast more than 191 votes as a unit, and they have been a millstone round his neck ever

There must be some mistake in that dispatch about Weyler's unwillingness to attend an antiautonomist meeting on account of his "scruples." To speak of Weyler's "scruples" on any subject a flat contradiction of terms.

An anti-machine Republican being asked what he thought would come out of the advances made to the new organization by the machine in the Quigg bill for regulating the primaries, which is a virtual confession that the primaries have heretofore been fraudulent, "Oh, nothing," said he. "Platt is like the boy who has been fishing in hard luck all day and caught nothing. He has pulled up his line and is spitting on the bait."

The terms of the British-Chinese loan are singularly generous. No other country would have offered China a loan at par and at as low a rate of interest as 4 per cent. In return Great Britain exacts nothing but the opening of three more ports, not to her alone, but to all the world; a pledge that the valley of the Yang-tse-Klang shall not be alienated to any other Power, and the right to extend the British-Burmese railroad into China. Compared with the terms exacted by Russia, these are generous indeed, and must make the Son of Heaven wish he had turned to John Bull in the first instance.

Whatever else may be done with the canals, re may be sure that Platt and Quigg will never consent to any change in the motive power, which is the same on the canals as in the Republican machine. The removal of the mule from the towpath might lead up to a change in the motive power of the machine

#### PERSONAL.

The parishioners of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Philadelphila, are to present to their rector, the Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar, a check for a large sum of money on January 27, the day of his con-secration as Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island.

The presidency of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which was formerly held by the Rev. Dr. Berry, who recently visited this country, has just been assumed by the Rev. A. Rowland, a London pastor.

Of the pallbearers at the funeral of Abraham Linoln only two, H. G. Worthington and ex-Senator lawes, of Massachusetts, are now living. The folwing is a list of the distinguished men who eted in that capacity. Senate-Fosier, of Connecti-ut, Morgan, of New-York; Johnson, of Maryland; Yates, of Illinois; Wade, of Ohio, and Conners, of allfornia. House-Dawes, of Massachusetts; Croffoth, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of Kentucky; Colfax, of A. of Pennsylvania, Santologia, of Pennsylvania, Santologia, and Wash-urne, of Illinots, Army-Generals Grant, Halleck and Nicholis, Navy-Farragut, Shubrick and Zein, Ivilians-O. H. Browning, of Illinots; Thomes Cor-im, of Ohlo; George Ashman, of Massachusetts, and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. J. B. Brant, now eighty-eight years old, is

eported to be very ill in Lexington, Ky. She was a sister of Senator Thomas H. Burton, who spent much of his time at her beautiful house in St. Louis. It was there, also, that John C. Fremont made his headquarters during the war, and where he met and married Jessie Benton, the daughter of the Senator. Miss Fay Fuller, who has just been appointed

the world holding such a place. She became promi-nent in the West a number of years ago by being the first woman to ascend Mount Tacoma. The Rev. R. N. McKaig, the noted Methodist evangelist, is a veteran of the war, and served for four years under General Sherman.

The stained-glass window which has been placed in Marquand Chapel, Princeton, in memory of the late Horatio Whitridge Garrett, has for its subject the "Glorification and Triumph of the Incarnation." The window is divided into three panels, each of which contains a figure of heroic size. In the centre is St. John, arrayed in the garments of the priesthood and holding in his hand a challer. His eyes are uplifted and his attitude is that of prayer. The background shows cherubim and scraphim.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

that Government countenance. Let us see what | learns that more than a million hands have been | of his lecture he remarked that Goethe was, perhaps, the greatest man intellectually who has appeared since the days of the Apostles. He was at once interrunted by a woman in the audience, who Goethe even was.

> From the diary of three Englishmen in Yun-nanese China: Eggs were brought to us. They were hard and black and had strong smells. These tre rotten?" we exclaimed. "On no," we were old, "they have simply been buried underground or a year. It is true eggs go bad, but if they rean long enough underground they get all right gain." We gave the eggs back with the observa-on: 'They will probably be excellent in the ful-bers of time, but they haven't been long enough the ground; go and bury them deep, as deep as bu can."—(North China Herald.

Henry Varley, an evangelist, has shocked Boston people by implying that the late Professor Drum ond knew that he was teaching falsehoods in his books, and that recent archæological discoveries have disproved Canon Farrar's book asserting the late authorship of Daniel.

Mrs. Melnotte (reading)—"Manfred impulsively flung himself at her feet, and with his hand pressed upon his heart, and his eyes agleam with the flerce light of perfect love, swore that he never would rise until he arose the accepted suitor of the fair Ysabel." Isn't that beautiful? It so reminds me of the time when Henry proposed to me.

This is what Henry said upon that eventful occasion: "Nan, s'posin' you and I hitch hosses together."—(Boston Transcript.

"Some time ago." says "The Waterbury Amer! can," "two young women, working girls, went to a house in this city to engage room and board. After talking with the lady of the house for some time, the elder girl asked: 'Do you allow us to use the parlor? 'Certainly not,' was the reply. daughters use that themselves.' 'But,' said the girl, 'I am engaged to be matried. The gentleman does not live in town, but calls occasionally, and my sister and myself have friends, men and women, who call on us sometimes. Where can we

Mrs. Goodwin-John, we will have to get rid of hat parrot. His language is getting to be simply that parrot. His language is getting to be simply awful.

Mr. Goodwin-Well, my dear, you should have known better than to hang him where he could hear the remarks the neighbors make about him.—(Chicago News.

The Episcopal Church Congress will meet in New Orieans on April 16. Some of the best-known clergymen and laymen of the Church will discuss foreign missions, co-operation, the American politteal "machine," the development of Christ's teachings, Protestantism and Catholicism in the Episcopal Church, poets and prophets and prayer

when you ride through it.

Mr. Bluster-Yes, I generally do.

Miss Faste End-And do you really kiss girls
you don't know?

Mr. Bluster-Kiss girls? I don't kiss any girls.
I pass plugzed quarters on the conductor.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The American Forestry Association has acquired possession of that excellent journal, "The Forest-" edited by John Gifford, of Princeton, N. J., and the association will publish the magazine in an enlarged and improved form as its own organ, under the editorship of a committee, with Mr. Gifford as associate editor. The rapid development of the forestry movement during recent years and the inand arboriculture, as well as the increased member ship of the association in all sections of the coun try, has made it desirable to establish a National magazine which will serve as a means of intercourse between members and between the association and the public.

The Texas may be a good ship after all, but if she is she is certainly the most unlucky one in all the White Squadron.

Referring to the Chairman of the Postoffice Committee in a recent interview, Congressman Quigg remarked with scathing sarcasm that

Mrs. Gaswell contemplated with pride the family monument that had been erected in the cemetery. It overtopped all others by many feet, and contained in deeply graven letters the name of every member of the Gaswell family, with blank space for future mortuary statistics.

"Thank goodness!" she exclaimed. "There's one column the society editors can't keep my name out of!"—(Chicago Tribune.

MRS. ASTOR'S BALL.

A DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR AT HER HOME

IN FIFTH-AVE. The ball which Mrs. William Astor gave last night was one of the most delightful affairs of the social season. Her home, at No. 842 Fifth-ave., and also the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, which adjoins it, were ablaze with lights, and the hallways were tastefully decorated with tail growing plants and some choice flowers. In the drawing-room the display of flowers was confined to American Beauty roses, which were placed in tall vases and jardinieres of silver, while in the dining-room and small reception-room there

There were no decorations in the ballroom, except in the musicians' balcony at the west end, where there were groups of palms.

were a few hyacinths and roses.

Mrs. Astor, in a gown of white and mauve satin, received her guests, who numbered over five hundred, in the drawing-room. There were several round and square dances before 1 o'clock, when supper was announced. The meal was served by Sherry, at small tables set in the dining-room and in the hallways of both houses. Each table was decked with a centrepiece of orchids. The menu was as follows: SERVICE CHAUD

Bouillop en Tasse.

Cotelettes de volaille, neriseux.
Filet aux champiumons farcie, ponimes surprise.

Terrapin. Cantasback ducks. Homiey croquettes SERVICE FROID Saumon Bayadere.
Filer troid a sa nouse.
Galantine de pouerins.
Chaud froid de cailles.
le gras en croute salade orientale. Pais de foie gras en croute sala Pais de Gibler Tartines de Langue Rillertes de tours. Protect fondantes marrons benkens Mandarine glicés Pruit Café Café

The cotilion, which was begun immediately after supper, was led from one end of the ballroom by Elisha Dyer, jr., and from the other end by Craig Wadsworth. The favors, prepared by Miss Collins, included coronet wands of gold, trimmed with roses and white hyacinths, for the women, and boutonnières of the same flowers, with ribbons, for the men. In another figure there were Indian work-baskets of sweet grass, trimmed with gay-colored ribbons, for the women, and sunflowers of sweet grass set on sticks, with ribbons, for the nen; in another the women received fancy pincushions and the men grotesque heads, to be used as inkstands, and in another there were tule scarfs for the women and silver scaling sets for heir partners Among Mrs. Astor's guests were Mr. and Mrs.

Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Katharine Duer, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, ir., Mr. and Mrs. Eibridgo T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George Ogilvie Haig, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bur-den, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylles, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey, Miss Eva Berbey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, sr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claws, Miss Elste Claws, Miss Bronson, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mes Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, the Misses Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A Cass Canfield, Miss Garrison, the Misses Wetmore, the Misses Morton, the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Harbor Mistress of Tacoma, is the only woman in J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry War-ren, jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Lantear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselser Cruger, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselser, the Misses van Rensselser, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Perter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Miss Anne Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bridg-ham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, ir. Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mis. Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Fager, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, ir., Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Whson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sneidon, Mr. and Mrs. James Hinde Beckman, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schleffelin, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Miss Schleffelin, the Messe Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Delano Robelia, Mr. Frederic Neison, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, ir. Mr. and Mrs. H. Chstrait de Rham, Mrs. d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Miss more, it. Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Miss Babsock, the Misses Cotting, Miss Thrany, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Maude Had, Mr. and Mrs. Redgers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plerson Hamilton, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Marcatret Lee, Miss Bessie Pavis, Miss Anne Derby, Miss Josephine Brooks, the Misses De Pavister, the Misses Delandeld, Mrs. Elisha Proc. Jr. Miss Julia Rodgers, Miss Alice Duer, Miss Ester Hunt, Worthington Whiteheuse, James Otle, James V. Parket, Theodore Freinshusson, Stewart M. Erice, Valentine G. Hall, Frederick d'Hauteville, Frank L. Polk, J. Langdon, Erving, Henry S. Redmond, Monson Morris, Chauncey M. Depew, Rusmald Brooks, G. Beekman Hoppin, Matthew Astor Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre, Miss Webb, Cambridge Livingston, James W. Gersed, Jr., Hichard J. Wilson, Jr., Edward H. Butkley, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Bronson Winthrop, Sir Roderick Cameron, Alexander M. Hadder, Edward Crowninshield, Lispenard Steward, Robert Van Cortlandt, Reginald Ronalds, Frank Bishop, Roger Winthrop, James F. D. Lanier, J. Montgomery Hare, Erskine Hewit, James W. Appleton and Milton Barger.

Mrs. Astor, who sails for Europe soon after Alb Wednesday, will give a dinner party on January M.

# OTHER SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

The marriage of Miss Anna H. Jackson, daughter of Mrs. William H. Jackson, of No. 556 Madison-ave., to the Rev. William Walton Rutherfurd was solemnized at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon n St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st. The bride entered the church and was given away by her cousin, Robert Livingston Crooke. She was attired in a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. lace veil was held in place by a sunburst pin of diamonds, a present from the bridegroom, and a coronet of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, in gowns of pink satin covered with chiffon and large pink hats, were the bride's sisters, Miss Louiss Frelinghuysen Jackson and Miss Adelaids R. Jackson. John Alexander Rutherfurd was his The ushers were the bridebrother's best man groom's cousins, Robert Alexander Rutherfurd, A. C. Groome, of Philadelphia; Livingston Rutherfurd and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris; Walton C. Peckham, cousin of the bride, and H. Evelya Pierrepont, jr., of Brooklyn. After the cerem which was performed by the rector, the Rev. Di John Wesley Brown, there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Watmough, of ington; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Terry, Mr. and Mrs Raymond Lee Ward, Colonel and Mrs. Alfred Raymond Lee Ward, Coones and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby, General and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Afred Duame Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew Wainwight, Mrs. Frank Seaburr, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Miss Roth Lawrence, Mrs. And Mrs. Leone M. Rutherfurd, Miss Cornella Robb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Leoneld Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, the Misses Huntington, Charles R. Huntington, the Misses Huntington, Alexander M. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Alexander M. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Alexander M. Hadden, F. Schieffelin, Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Archibaid D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Matthew Astor Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens and Stockton B. Colt. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd will make their home at No. 500 Madison-ave. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mr.

Miss Florence Handy, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fleming Handy, of No. 52 West Ninety-second-st., was married to Ferdinand Louis Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday after Cross, of 1900, in St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West noon, in St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West Ninety-second-st. Because of the recent death of the bridegroom's father the wedding was a very quiet one. Only relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the vicar of the chapel, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley. The bride, who were a travelling gown of gray cloth, was unattended by either bridesmaids or maid of honor. Alian Handy, of Brooklyn, was Mr. Crose's best man. There was no reception.

The first of the series of subscription musicals to be given at different private houses will take place to-night at the home of Mrs. A. Case Can-field, No. & Park-ave.